

INFORMATION REPORT CONFIDENTIAL

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 16 JAN 50

SUBJECT Polish-Soviet Military Collaboration

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1A

RETURN TO CIA LIBRARY

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1A

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1X

25X1X The following supplementary [redacted] concerning the Polish-Soviet military agreement signed by the two countries in early 1948.

1. The military mission of the Polish commission which proceeded to Moscow to negotiate the military agreement was composed of the following officers:
 - a. Marshal Michal Zymierski, Commander in Chief of the Polish Army.
 - b. Lt. General Wladyslaw Korczyc, Chief of the Polish General Staff; Soviet officer of Polish origin; assigned to the Polish General Staff in 1944.
 - c. Major General Wacław Grochoczynski, Chief of the Artillery; Soviet officer of Polish origin; assigned to his position in 1946.
 - d. Major General Jozef Galicki, Chief of the Armored Forces; Soviet officer of Polish origin; appointed to his position in 1947.
 - e. Brigadier General Wacław Komar, Chief of the Military Intelligence Service; Polish Communist who lived in Russia before World War II; fought in the Red Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.
 - f. Brigadier General Mieczysław Wąrowski, Chief of Political Education; Polish Communist; educated in Russia; received his appointment in the new Polish army after the signing of the Polish-Soviet military agreement in 1948.
2. In addition to the usual mutual assistance and solidarity pledges, the following principal points of the Polish-Soviet military agreement are set forth below:
 - a. Poland pledged herself to adopt the principles of the Soviet army in all matters of organization, training and tactics, at the same time agreeing that all training was to be done by Soviet officers or Soviet-trained Polish officers.
 - b. Russia promised to furnish all necessary military equipment for the new Polish army. The intention is to standardize Polish equipment, arms, and munitions completely with those of the Soviet Union. In return Russia was to be allowed to reassign all Polish equipment wherever she

CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION														
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI																

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

Document No.

NO CHANGE in Class.

☒ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

DDI Memo, 77/1703

Approved For Release 2000/05/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R004100820009-6

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 2 JUN 1978 By: 22

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

-2-

might choose. The change-over to Russian equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 1951.

- c. Poland is to be allowed to build up an armament industry which will be incorporated into the General planning of the Soviet armament program. The directors of the Polish armament industries are to be Russian.
- d. Russian demands that the Polish army form the vanguard in the initial attack against western Europe were successfully opposed by Marshal Zymierski, and the following compromise resulted:
 - 1) The Polish General Staff would be taken over by Soviet officers. Zymierski opposed this but withdrew his objections under Soviet pressure.
 - 2) The Polish army would, as far as circumstances permitted, be used against Italy in any outbreak of hostilities.
3. In connection with the taking over of the Polish General Staff, the Russians insisted that plans begin immediately for an extensive purge among the existing Polish staff officers. General Marian Spychalski was appointed to handle this affair.
4. In the General Staff and the Ministry of Defense in Warsaw approximately 300 officers, ranking from major to general, have been arrested. Many of these were killed by resisting arrest, committing suicide, attempting to escape, etc. Among the victims were two very close friends of Marshal Zymierski, namely Major General Bronislaw Prugar-Ketling, who commanded the 2nd Polish Infantry Division in France in 1940, and Brigadier General Marion Turkowski, former commander of the 7th Infantry Division at Bytom, Silesia. In the above instance General Prugar-Ketling was sent on a mission to the Polish-Russian frontier and there was killed in what was later reported to be an accident. General Turkowski was removed from his command, then placed in arrest in a hospital for forced treatment, where he was promptly disposed of by poisoning.
5. It is estimated at this date that at least 80 percent of the Polish General Staff is in Soviet hands, with all of the more important sections under Soviet control. The Poles serving on the General Staff are practically to a man Polish Communists and officers who have been trained in the Soviet Union.
6. A more extensive purge is expected to begin soon among the staff officers of lower rank and officers in the field units. To date, however, with the exception of the general officers mentioned above, no steps have been taken to remove officers from the units in the field.

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL